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JAMES L. SIMS, }

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SHERIDAN & SIMS,
Orangeburg, S. C.

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ORANGEBURG, S. C., JUNE 27, 1879.

Another Veto.

The prime cause for holding the present extra session of Congress was the passage of the Legislature, Army and Judicial Appropriation bills with sections engrafted upon them repealing the test oath, the use of armed soldiers at the polls and the power of appointing supervisors and special marshals. Each of these was vetoed in turn by Mr. Hayes and sent back to the House where they originated.

The Democrats adhering to their first purpose prepared new bills free from political riders and containing such a proviso making non-effective the oppressive laws. The Legislative and Army bills thus modified were passed and, strangely enough, approved by the President; but the judicial bill containing the proviso that no appropriation is made for the payment of supervisors of election and special deputy marshals and that no obligation shall be incurred for purposes other than those mentioned in the bill was vetoed.

These bills have been fought stubbornly and persistently by the Radicals at every step in their passage both through the House and Senate. All the weapons that Parliamentary rules furnished was brought to bear upon each one; and perhaps no debates, since the foundation of the government, elicited more party zeal and acrimonious speeches than these. The course of the Radicals has been outrageous, their words insulting and their manner far below the dignity of the United States Congress. Their long possession of the reins of government has made them intolerant of opposition and any attempt made by the Democrats to deprive them of their supposed natural prerogative has only caused them to regard it as an unwarranted interference with their possession and therefore a personal wrong. Such a course of conduct, if nothing more was wanting, is sufficient to justify the Democrats in their determination to prosecute their original purpose. With such a spirit manifested by the Radicals, it is impossible for the Democrats to trust Hayes or any other so-called Republican with troops at the polls, or with the test oath in the courts, or with supervisors and deputy marshals overseeing the election. It were better to disband the army and to disorganize every department of the government than to leave such powerful engines for evil in the hands of such an irresponsible agent. The country is tired of the Radical party and it now becomes the duty of every citizen, white or colored, who values the peace and safety of the country to oppose it and to wrest it, if need be, forever from their hands.

Immediately after the reading of the veto message, a canvass of the Democratic side of the House was had to ascertain the views of the majority upon the present situation, and three different plans were elicited: first, to prepare and pass the bill again without alteration and adjourn; second, to pass a joint resolution continuing the appropriations until January next, but with the same restrictions upon the expenditures and then adjourn; and third, to adjourn at once without any further effort to meet the views of Mr. Hayes. It matters not which course be adopted the result will be the same and the people must decide which party is right.

Napoleon IV.

This Prince, who had joined the English service in Africa, was killed recently, while on a reconnaissance, by a party of Zulus in ambush. He was the Prince Imperial of France, and the news of his death caused a profound sensation not only in Paris but throughout Europe. The Bonapartists senators and deputies in the capital of France adopted a resolution, declaring that "although Louis, the Prince Imperial, is dead his cause survives and the succession of the Napoleons has not ceased, and that the Empire will still live."

This sudden and sad death ends the direct male line not only of Napoleon Bonaparte but of his brothers and therefore it falls with increased force upon the exiled Empress, his mother. In 1806 the French Senate made a decree that, in the event of Napoleon leaving no male issue, Jerome, who had married Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, should be the successor of the throne. Separating from L. S. American wife, he married a Princess by whom he had two sons and a daughter. The younger of these sons, according to the political testament, will succeed to the empty title.

If, however, any heir of the Napoleon family dare aspire to the throne, his expulsion from France will immediately be proposed. Prince Jerome Napoleon and his son are both watched by the Republicans and the slightest intimation of such a purpose on their part will probably result in banishment.

The Republican system as a government for France does not meet with the entire approval of her citizens; indeed, they are not yet fitted, nor can he for years to come, to assume the control of their national political life. Threatenings of revolution are of daily occurrence, and, while the Republicans are fighting among themselves, the Imperialists are becoming more assured and stronger among the masses. The flesh pots of the Empire are as precious in the minds of the average Frenchman as those of Egypt were to Israel, and to return to their enjoyment in times of political troubles is as natural to the one as to the other. France has been a political rolling stone for centuries, and her people scarcely emerge from one revolution before they are ripe to enter upon another consequently no government can be permanent save that of a master with power to rule.

Lamar and Conkling.

The long continued excitement at Washington over the Appropriation Bills culminated last week in a most shameless passage of the lie direct between Senators Conkling, of New York, and Lamar, of Mississippi. Of course the Radicals will make political capital out of the conduct of Mr. Lamar in the campaign of 1880. They will swear it is proof point blank that the South is still disloyal, that the spirit of rebellion slumbers like pent up fires in the bowels of a volcano, that the war with its vast expenditure of money and blood by the North is a failure and must be fought over again before the South can be made to learn her abject dependence upon the benevolence of the North.

It is well for the people everywhere to remember that what was called Radical rule at the South was nothing less than robbery by legal enactments, and that our citizens once rid of it will have no more of it. If our representatives are to be goaded into the commission of such acts as will afford political food for hungry fanatics like Conkling, Blaine and others, they can digest it how and when they may. Of course such conduct as that displayed by Mr. Lamar is to be regretted, because the temper, that gives it birth, will be regarded as an evidence of a rebellious spirit and the North will be told by every leading Radical to array itself against the "Solid South" to prevent the re-establishment of, if not the Confederacy, at least the influence of the old doctrine of States Rights which was the incipency of that short lived but glorious state. It is right, therefore, under the circumstances, that when such goods are applied by Northern Radicals to our Southern Congressmen, for them to crush it down by any convenient weapon at hand, even if it be a resort to the ruffianism used by Mr. Lamar toward this New York bully.

Something must be done to stop these insulting taunts indulged in too long already by Radical leaders in and out of Congress.

Col. S. W. Maurice.

The News and Courier of Wednesday announced the death at Kingstree of Col. Samuel W. Maurice, State Senator from Williamsburg County. The name of this gentleman, having

occupied many positions of public trust in the county of his birth, is not unfamiliar with the general reader of our county, and deserves at the hands of the journalist more than a passing notice. His early life was a struggle with poverty, and exemplifies how successfully a persistent will can bring its possessor from the common walks of life to a position of proud eminence among his fellows. By his own individual efforts he obtained a liberal education and was graduated in the Law School at the University of Virginia. Early in the war he entered the service of the Confederate States, and did duty at various points in the West and on the coast until the close of the war. After the war he returned to the practice of his profession; and from that time to his death, he devoted much of his time and talents to the good of his fellow-citizens and the redemption from Radical rule of his county. This he was the better enabled to do from the position he occupied as editor and proprietor of the Kingstree Star and County Chairman of the Democratic party. The present condition of Williamsburg shows how well and how faithfully he performed his work. The responsibilities of all the relations of life he met bravely and well. As a friend he was strong in his attachments; as a lawyer, faithful to his client; and as a politician, his counsel will be missed by his fellow-citizens, because in every public movement he took upon himself a full share of the burden.

An Old Game.

It is reported that ex-Congressman Robert Smalls is log-rolling with Secretary Sherman to secure an important appointment in the gift of that official. Smalls, on his part, agrees to secure, by his personal influence, the electoral vote of the South Carolina delegation to the National Republican nominating convention for Sherman as President. Sherman agrees, in return for such service, to give Smalls an important appointment which will make him laugh at the disgrace of his recent conviction. Grant's friends, however, will see to it that the efforts of the recently convicted ex-Congressman will not be so easy of success as the Secretary may suppose. They may get this vote among them, but if we understand the colored people of South Carolina and particularly of Orangeburg, the Democratic candidate will get the vote of the people.

Dr. Webster's Letter.

Dr. Webster called at our office one day this week, and in an interview with us, claimed that we had done him an injustice in the comments made recently on the letter he wrote to the New York Tribune. It is not our intention to do any man an injustice, but at the same time we deem it our duty to condemn, in unmistakable language, misrepresentations of our State. In order that Dr. Webster may have fair play we publish on our first page the letter referred to, and below we publish the editorial comments of the Tribune, published in the same paper with the letter. We think this is fair and just, and we leave our readers to judge for themselves. One thing is certain such letters do no good and the fewer of them written the better. The following is the Tribune's editorial: "The letter of the Rev. Dr. Webster, of South Carolina, which we print on another page, is a thoughtful discussion of the negro exodus by one whose profession and personal character should cause his views to be received with peculiar respect. Dr. Webster makes some statements which will attract universal attention. He declares that the idea of immigration to the West, so far from being a newspaper fiction, as some would have the country believe, or merely a temporary fright among ignorant blacks, as others have it, is a deliberate purpose on the part of many intelligent negroes throughout South Carolina. They are cheated and oppressed by their employers, and are deprived of the right of suffrage, and for redress have only the courts to look to which their oppressors administer. Utterly disheartened by the treatment they receive, and especially by their inability to command the honest payment of decent wages, they naturally look for an escape to some other section of the country, where men are treated as men should be. Dr. Webster believes that the exodus will benefit those who go as well as those who remain, the labor market being overstocked. That those who remain will be better off is proved by the alarm the Southern planters have already shown at the prospect of losing their laborers; but the welfare of those who go is involved in several problems of race and climate which are yet to be solved."

Teachers' Institute.

VANCE'S FERRY, JUNE 24, 1879.

Editor Orangeburg Democrat:

I read with some interest the organizing of the Teacher's Institute, and should urge the teachers in the county to enroll their names at once. Your paper of the same date contained an article under the heading of "Our Schools," which, if read correctly, advocates an additional tax to keep the school in operation for nine or ten months of the year. Now, Mr. Editor, you know that the world is full of grumblers, and if an extra tax is imposed I think the bachelors and old maids, to say nothing of persons who have no children, or care for education, would go to Texas. Why not urge the parents of children, through your much appreciated columns, to the erection of suitable academies in advantageous communities. The expense of building would be much cheaper than in a town; as many persons would furnish building material and service. Board could be had in good families at a less expense than in a village, and fuel would cost nothing. You having lived in the country and know what we need in the way of mental culture and an opportunity. I seriously think, in the wake of improvement, the county should be taken into consideration, before villages. Few communities can boast of a well organized academy. I am not envious, nor do I wish to be misunderstood, but having never entered either college or academy, I know and feel what the war in part deprived me of. I am doubly interested in the cause of education, and shall watch with animated interest when our counties are dotted over with high schools, and within whose walls music is taught. Oh! music, what charms! pleading, soft and powerful, entering into our inmost souls; causing us to be more content with life, and raising our thoughts above where discords do not occur to mar the happy hosts of Heaven.

Your paper is eagerly sought after in my neighborhood, and I am thinking strongly of subscribing for one year. We are needing rain very much. Cotton is beginning to bloom, having seen several a few days ago. Our Sunday School mass meeting comes off on the 11th of July, at Union Camp-ground, and would be pleased to see you down. More anon.

Card.
WILLOW TOWNSHIP,
ORANGEBURG COUNTY, S. C.,
June 24, 1879.

Editor Orangeburg Democrat:
I take this method of denying emphatically the charges Mr. E. J. Smoak brought against me on Sunday, the 18th of May last in Bethlehem Church. It is true, he did not mention my name, but I know, and he knows, that nearly every one in the Church that heard him knew whom he alluded to. As I said before, I deny them, and can prove that I have done no wrong through the whole transaction. Respectfully,

W. B. EASTERLIN.

Exactly.

Charles Foster, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, says the Chicago Times, "loved the Union so devotedly that he didn't dare trust himself near the front during the war. He sold dry goods and accumulated legal tenders. And when the battered boys in blue came back he said: 'Didn't we just everlastingly wallop 'em? It was just old glory, and for my reward I'll take such offices as are going.' The party is filled to overflowing with patriots of that kind. And they've managed to grab all the good places. Look at the Federal offices in Chicago! It's the same story everywhere."

ATTENTION!!

WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT OUR stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, etc., to make room for fall goods. We guarantee all the above goods, also our whole stock of Groceries, Crockery, Tinware, Hardware, Tobacco, Cigars, Whiskey, Imported French Brandy and Holland Gin, Domestic Brandy, Gin, Rum, Wines, etc., lower for Cash than the same articles can be bought for in any house in town.

Whiskies and Tobaccos we make a specialty, and it shall ever be our aim to give you the worth of your money. We have just received a fine lot of Canned Sausage, put in 5 lb. cans, full weight, at 12 1-2 cents per pound.

OUR NEW BEER REFRIGERATOR is now completed and you can get a large Ice Cold glass of Beer for 5 cents.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

D. E. SMOAK & CO.

Orangeburg, S. C. June 27th

1879.-VOLUME XII.

THE

CHRISTIAN NEIGHBOR

Established April 2, 1868.

Is Published every Thursday, in Columbia, S. C., by SIDI H. BROWN, Proprietor & Editor.

Terms the same to every subscriber.

Six Months, \$1, or 75 Cents if paid in 84 days. One Year, \$2, or \$1.50 if paid in 84 days.

The Neighbor, now—1879—in its twelfth year, continues an Advocate of Christianity—Peace and Good will—as opposed to War or aught else that is contrary to Love.

As an Independent Organ of Christianity and Methodism, the Neighbor seeks to establish Peace in its divinely appointed supremacy in the household, the School, the Church, the State and the World.

The number of the present generation, who believe with the early disciples of Christ, that Christianity and War are contrary, one to the other, hopefully on the increase. In aid of the further reestablishment of this faith and practice of Primitive Christians, the Neighbor continues an unswerving advocate.

The Neighbor circulates in more than thirty States of the Union, and has been to be an excellent advertising medium, yet only one page can be appropriated to advertisements, and these must be select.

A trial of the paper will the better enable a person to judge of its merits and price.

Address

CHRISTIAN NEIGHBOR,
Columbia, S. C.

P. S.—Persons—men or women, boys or girls—who are willing to canvass, in their neighborhoods for the Neighbor will please write.

HOLMAN'S PAD.

Greatest Medical Discovery of the age. Cures by Absorption, no Nauseous Drugs to swallow nor poisons to injure. It never fails to benefit. It seldom fails to cure. Its value is attested by all. Thousands of leading citizens endorse it. We challenge any Remedy or Physician to show so large a percentage of Cures. Do you doubt? We can put you in correspondence with those who esteem it as the best to health, happiness, even life. It means that to them. Circulars free. Regular Pad \$2.00, Special \$3.00, Infant \$1.50. Beware of cheap and worthless imitations.

For sale by Dr. J. G. Wannamaker, May 30-31m Orangeburg, S. C.

Master's Sales.

W. A. MACKAY, Auctioneer.

Orangeburg County.—In the Common Pleas. Rezin W. Bates, Plaintiff, vs. Robert C. Irick and George Boliver, Clerk of Court, successors of Y. D. V. Jamison, Com. Defendant, et al.

By virtue of the Decree of Foreclosure made in this case, I will sell at public auction, before the Court House in the town of Orangeburg on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1879, during the usual hours for the Sheriff's Sales, the following Real Estate, to-wit:

All that plantation or tract of land containing four hundred and seventy-two (472) acres more or less, bounded on the north-east by the lands now or formerly of D. B. Bookhardt, east by the Estate lands of J. H. Dallas, south-east by E. D. and E. H. Irick's lands, south-west by lands of Estate of W. P. Reese, and north-west by H. Cogswell's lands.

Terms of Sale.—One-half cash, the balance on a credit of twelve months, secured by bond and mortgage of the purchaser; purchaser to pay for papers and recording. W. M. HUTSON, June 13-3 Master Orangeburg Co.

Master's Sale.

W. A. MACKAY, Auctioneer.

Orangeburg County.—In Common Pleas. Morris Jaraky, Assignee, vs. R. E. Clark.

By virtue of a Decree of Foreclosure made in this case, I will sell for cash by public auction before the Court House in the town of Orangeburg on the 7th day of July, 1879, during the usual hours for the Sheriff's Sales, the following real estate:

All that lot or parcel of land in the town of St. Matthews, with buildings thereon measuring on the north one hundred and fifty-one feet and bounded by lands of the South Carolina Railroad, east by a line thirty-five feet long, running parallel to South Carolina Railroad, and one hundred feet from centre thereof; bounded on the south by a line of one hundred and fifty-one feet long, separating it from lands of the said R. E. Clark, on the west by a line thirty-five feet long separating it from lands of W. P. Cain. Purchaser to pay for Title. W. M. HUTSON, Master O. C.

CARRIAGE SHOP.

Market Street,

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Mr. R. H. WILES respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to receive and make to order

LIGHT SINGLE

AND

DOUBLE SEATED

BUGGIES,

Of the best material, and finish them in first class style. Also One and Two Horse

WAGONS

put up at the shortest notice and lowest prices. Repairing neatly and strongly done. Horse Shining by expert Smiths. All work done at rates to suit the low price of cotton. Call and give me a trial.

R. H. WILES,

Orangeburg, S. C.

June 20, 1879.

IN

PRICES!!

At the

CALIFORNIA STORE,

Stock consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

SHOES,

SEGARS & TOBACCO

To be sold at

REDUCED RATES.

TRY

"LEACH'S DELIGHT"

Chewing Tobacco,

and you will use no other, for cheapness and its lasting qualities can't be surpassed. For sale only by

SORENTRUE & LORVEA,

Russell Street,

Orangeburg, S. C. June 27-1879

THE COLUMBIA REGISTER

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

Best Newspaper ever published at the Capital of South Carolina.

Circulation Large and Constantly Increasing.

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600 pieces Prints 5, 6, and 50 pieces Bleached Long-cloth, soft finish 5, 6, and 7 cents. At 7c we offer 1 yard wide, soft finish for the needle, that can't be beat.

How Sting Home a sun

5 cents.

2 Bales 4-4 Sheetting 7 cents.

1 Bale 7-8 Sheetting 6 cents.

200 pieces Checks best single thread 8 and 10 cents.

20 pieces Gingham 8 and 10 cents.

10 pieces 10-4 full width Sheetting 18, 20 and 25 cents.

100 pieces White Piques 6, 8 and 10 cents.

White Cambrics 10 cents and up.

10 pieces White and Colored Lawns 9 c.

10 pieces French Lawn, colors warranted 15 cents.

25 pieces Colored and Black Alpaca 15, 20 and 25 cents.

10 pieces Derby's and Dameas Dress Goods 10 cents.

Black Grenadines from 25 cents up.

Bunting Cloths all wool.

Black Cashmeres, double width, all wool 40 cents.

HOSIERY.

2000 pair Ladies' and Children's Stockings 5 cents and up.

500 pair White and Colored Lisle Gloves 10 cents pair and up.

600 Ladies' and Gents' Collars, Linen, 5, 6 and 10 cents.

J. & P. Coats' Cotton 55 cents dozen. (Trade supplied.)

Ladies Serge and Foxed Galters

Mens best full stock Brogans \$1.20.

Boys Shoes from 75 cents pair and up.

We also have a large line of Philadelphia Hand made goods Every Pair War rated.

CLOTHING.

Our Spring stock of Clothing for Children, Boys and Men is now full and complete in all styles and prices, if you want a nice nobby suit for little money come along.

We could go on enumerating the many

Bargains to fill this paper, but deem it unnecessary. All we ask that you come and look. We particularly request the Ladies to bring samples they may have from Charleston or anywhere else and promise to duplicate the goods and the price. Remember the place,

HENRY KOHN'S

DRY GOODS BAZAAR.

Next to Cornelson's.

CAKES.

of all descriptions.

GUNGERS

by the barrel or box,

also

BREAD FOR CAMP-MEETINGS,

or

Any other meetings at short notice.

JUST RECEIVED FRESH CONFECTIONARY, FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS, which will be sold as low as any that can be bought in Orangeburg.

Thankful for the past patronage of my friends and the public I still solicit a continuance of their custom.

T. W. ALBRGOTI,

RUSSELL STREET,

Next door to Mr. J. F. Harley.

Orangeburg, Sept 13, 1878